VERAGES
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Magnetic
Oxide
RECORDED

A.D. 1875, 8th JUNE. N° 2102.

Applying Magnetism in Articles of Food.

LETTERS PATENT to William Darlow and Henry Fairfax, of No. 443, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, for the Invention of "A NEW OR IMPROVED METHOD OF APPLYING MAGNETISM IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR MEDICINAL AND OTHER PURPOSES."

Sealed the 6th August 1875, and dated the 8th June 1875.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said William Darlow and Henry Fairfax at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with their Petition, on the 8th June 1875.

We, WILLIAM DARLOW and HENRY FAIRFAX, of No. 443, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "A NEW OR IMPROVED METHOD OF APPLYING MAGNETISM IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR MEDICINAL AND OTHER PURPOSES," to be as follows:—

Magnetism has hitherto been employed only as an external application for the cure and relief of disease, except in the case of our Invention of "Improvements in the Manufacture of Pills for Medicinal

Purposes," for which Letters Patent were granted to us bearing date the 22nd day of December 1874, No. 4406, according to which Invention it is administered in the form of pills; many persons however have an aversion for any medicine in this form. Our present Invention therefore has for its object a more agreeable and pleasant form for the administration of magnetism as an internal remedy, and for this purpose we apply magnetism to biscuits, breads, sweetmeats, jellies, fats, farinas, starches, gums, sugars, gelatines, glues, flour of all kinds, and pastes in the following manner:—We take precipitated magnetic oxide of iron or any other magnetic or magnetizable matter mixed in due proportion with and formulated in the usual way into the before-named articles, and afterwards magnetize by passing them through a helix of copper wire which is being traversed by an electric current, or by any of the other known methods of magnetization.

We prefer to use the precipitated magnetic oxide of iron, which we prepare by making a saturated solution of the pure sulphate of iron in boiling water acidulated with pure sulphuric acid. To two quarts of the boiling solution is added a half pint of nitric acid of 1·36 specific gravity, and the solution boiled, when the whole of the "ferrous" solution will be converted into a "ferric" solution. To this is added one quart of the plain "ferrous" solution, and the whole again heated to the boiling point. Three pounds of the crystalized carbonate of soda are then added, and the mixture is boiled until the whole of the iron is precipitated as the magnetic oxide. It is then allowed to settle, the clear liquor is decanted off, and the precipitate is thoroughly washed and dried by filteration in the ordinary way, or by means of centrifugal filters, or by pressing in filter bags or other like appliances.

The magnetic oxide in this finely divided and pure state may be administered in powders, but we prefer to mix it with foods, condiments, and sweetmeats, making magnetic lozenges, jujubes, cough drops, jellies, and the like, also magnetic bread, biscuits, gingerbread, or other suitable articles of food. When however it is desired to make it into magnetic bread and biscuits we prefer to precipitate the magnetic oxide from the mother liquor, as before described, by the carbonate of ammonia instead of the carbonate of soda, so that the small quantity of the carbonate of ammonia held in suspension by the precipitate may be made use of in adding lightness and parocity to the doughs.

Magnetic lozenges we prefer to make in the proportions of one of magnetic oxide, two of gum, two of sugar, and two of water, beaten together into a proper mass for lozenges, which are afterwards magnetized in the manner before described.

Magnetic breads, or articles made of flour and the like, we prefer to make in the proportion of about one of the magnetic oxide to eleven of the other ingredients, which are afterwards magnetized in the manner before described.

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said William Darlow and Henry Fairfax in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 8th December 1875.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, we, WILLIAM DARLOW and HENRY FAIRFAX, of No. 443, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the thirty-eighth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto us, the said William Darlow and Henry Fairfax, Her special licence that we, the said William Darlow and Henry Fairfax, our executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as we, the said William Darlow and Henry Fairfax, our executors, administrators, and assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for "A NEW OR IMPROVED METHOD OF APPLYING MAGNETISM IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR MEDICINAL AND OTHER PURPOSES," upon the condition (amongst others) that we, the said William Darlow and Henry Fairfax, our executors or administrators, by an instrument in writing under our, or their, or one of their hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great

Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that we, the said William Darlow and Henry Fairfax, do hereby declare the nature of our said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement in writing, that is to say :—

Magnetism has hitherto been employed only as an external application for the cure and relief of disease, except in the case of our Invention of "Improvements in the Manufacture of Pills for Medicinal Purposes," for which Letters Patent were granted to us bearing date the 22nd day of December 1874, No. 4406, according to which Invention it is administered in the form of pills; many persons however have an aversion for any medicine in this form. Our present Invention therefore has for its object a more agreeable and pleasant form for the administration of magnetism as an internal remedy, and for this purpose we apply magnetism to biscuits, breads, sweetmeats, jellies, fats, farinas, starches, gums, sugars, gelatines, glues, flour of all kinds, and pastes, in the following manner :—We take precipitated magnetic oxide of iron, or any other magnetic or magnetizable matter, mixed in due proportion with and formulated in the usual way into the before-named articles, and afterwards magnetize the same by passing them through a helix of copper wire which is being traversed by an electric current, or by any of the other known methods of magnetization.

We prefer to use the precipitated magnetic oxide of iron, which we prepare by making a saturated solution of the pure sulphate of iron in boiling water, acidulated with pure sulphuric acid. To two quarts of the boiling solution is added a half pint of nitric acid of 1·36 specific gravity, and the solution is boiled, and the whole of the "ferrous" solution will be converted into a "ferric" solution. To this is added one quart of the plain "ferrous" solution, and the whole again heated to the boiling point. Three pounds of the crystallized carbonate of soda are then added, and the mixture is boiled until the whole of the iron is precipitated as the magnetic oxide. It is then allowed to settle, the clear liquor is decanted off, and the precipitate is thoroughly washed and dried by filteration in the ordinary way, or by means of centrifugal filters, or by pressing in filter bags or other like appliances.

The magnetic oxide in this finely and divided pure state may be administered in powders, but we prefer to mix it with foods, condiments, trochas, glycicals, and sweetmeats of all kinds, making magnetic lozenges, jujubes, cough drops, jellies, and the like, also magnetic bread, biscuits, gingerbread, or other suitable articles of food. When however it is desired to make it into magnetic bread and biscuits we prefer to precipitate the magnetic oxide from the mother liquor, as before described, by the carbonate of ammonia instead of the carbonate of soda, so that the small quantity of the carbonate of ammonia held in suspension by the precipitate may be made use of in adding lightness and parocity to the doughs.

The magnetic lozenges we prefer to make in the proportions of one part of magnetic oxide, two of gum, two of sugar, and two of water, beaten together into a proper mass for lozenges, which are afterwards magnetized in the manner before described.

Magnetic breads or articles made of flour and the like we prefer to make in the proportions of about one part of the magnetic oxide to eleven parts of the other ingredients, which are afterwards magnetized in the manner before described.

Having now described the nature and object of our said Invention, together with the manner in which the same is to be or may be performed or carried into practical effect, we would remark in conclusion that what we claim as our Invention is, the novel and peculiar application and use of magnetism in manufacturing articles of food and condiments, trochas, glycicals, lozenges, as well as all kinds of sweetmeats and jellies, substantially in the manner as herein-before described, and to be used for medicinal, curative, and other analogous purposes.

In witness whereof, we, the said William Darlow and Henry Fairfax, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this Eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

WILLIAM DARLOW. (L.S.)
HENRY FAIRFAX. (L.S.)

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